

UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL (Large Entity)

(Only for new nonprovisional applications under 37 CFR 1.53(b))

Docket No.
12991 (CA998-052)

Total Pages in this Submission

TO THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS

Box Patent Application
Washington, D.C. 20231

Transmitted herewith for filing under 35 U.S.C. 111(a) and 37 C.F.R. 1.53(b) is a new utility patent application for an invention entitled:

COMPARISON OF HIERARCHICAL STRUCTURES AND MERGING OF DIFFERENCES

and invented by:

Dorian Birsan
Harm Sluiman

If a CONTINUATION APPLICATION, check appropriate box and supply the requisite information:

☐ Continuation ☐ Divisional ☐ Continuation-in-part (CIP) of prior application No.: _____

Which is a:

☐ Continuation ☐ Divisional ☐ Continuation-in-part (CIP) of prior application No.: _____

Which is a:

☐ Continuation ☐ Divisional ☐ Continuation-in-part (CIP) of prior application No.: _____

Enclosed are:

Application Elements

1. ☒ Filing fee as calculated and transmitted as described below
2. ☒ Specification having 32 pages and including the following:
 - a. ☒ Descriptive Title of the Invention
 - b. ☐ Cross References to Related Applications (if applicable)
 - c. ☐ Statement Regarding Federally-sponsored Research/Development (if applicable)
 - d. ☐ Reference to Microfiche Appendix (if applicable)
 - e. ☒ Background of the Invention
 - f. ☒ Brief Summary of the Invention
 - g. ☒ Brief Description of the Drawings (if drawings filed)
 - h. ☒ Detailed Description
 - i. ☒ Claim(s) as Classified Below
 - j. ☒ Abstract of the Disclosure

UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL (Large Entity)

(Only for new nonprovisional applications under 37 CFR 1.53(b))

Docket No.
12991 (CA998-052)

Total Pages in this Submission

Application Elements (Continued)

3. ☒ Drawing(s) (when necessary as prescribed by 35 USC 113)

- a. ☒ Formal Number of Sheets 4
- b. ☐ Informal Number of Sheets _____

4. ☒ Oath or Declaration

- a. ☒ Newly executed (original or copy) ☐ Unexecuted
- b. ☐ Copy from a prior application (37 CFR 1.63(d)) (for continuation/divisional application only)
- c. ☒ With Power of Attorney ☐ Without Power of Attorney
- d. ☐ DELETION OF INVENTOR(S)

Signed statement attached deleting inventor(s) named in the prior application, see 37 C.F.R. 1.63(d)(2) and 1.33(b).

5. ☐ Incorporation By Reference (usable if Box 4b is checked)

The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which a copy of the oath or declaration is supplied under Box 4b, is considered as being part of the disclosure of the accompanying application and is hereby incorporated by reference therein.

6. ☐ Computer Program in Microfiche (Appendix)

7. ☐ Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Submission (if applicable, all must be included)

- a. ☐ Paper Copy
- b. ☐ Computer Readable Copy (identical to computer copy)
- c. ☐ Statement Verifying Identical Paper and Computer Readable Copy

Accompanying Application Parts

8. ☒ Assignment Papers (cover sheet & document(s))

9. ☐ 37 CFR 3.73(B) Statement (when there is an assignee)

10. ☐ English Translation Document (if applicable)

11. ☐ Information Disclosure Statement/PTO-1449 ☐ Copies of IDS Citations

12. ☐ Preliminary Amendment

13. ☒ Acknowledgment postcard

14. ☒ Certificate of Mailing

☐ First Class ☒ Express Mail (Specify Label No.): EM169955495US

UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL (Large Entity)

(Only for new nonprovisional applications under 37 CFR 1.53(b))

Docket No.
12991 (CA998-052)

Total Pages in this Submission

Accompanying Application Parts (Continued)

15. ☒ Certified Copy of Priority Document(s) (if foreign priority is claimed)

16. ☒ Additional Enclosures (please identify below):

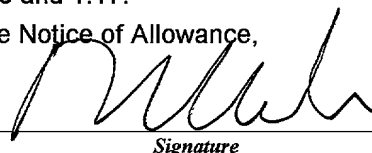
Associate Power of Attorney and Request for Change of Mailing Address

Fee Calculation and Transmittal

CLAIMS AS FILED

For	#Filed	#Allowed	#Extra	Rate	Fee
Total Claims	31	- 20 =	11	x \$18.00	\$198.00
Indep. Claims	5	- 3 =	2	x \$78.00	\$156.00
Multiple Dependent Claims (check if applicable) <input type="checkbox"/>					\$0.00
BASIC FEE					\$760.00
OTHER FEE (specify purpose) Assignment recordal fee					\$40.00
TOTAL FILING FEE					\$1,154.00

- ☐ A check in the amount of _____ to cover the filing fee is enclosed.
- ☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge and credit Deposit Account No. 50-0510/IBM as described below. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.
- ☒ Charge the amount of \$1,154.00 as filing fee.
 - ☒ Credit any overpayment.
 - ☒ Charge any additional filing fees required under 37 C.F.R. 1.16 and 1.17.
 - ☐ Charge the issue fee set in 37 C.F.R. 1.18 at the mailing of the Notice of Allowance, pursuant to 37 C.F.R. 1.311(b).



Signature

Richard L. Catania
Registration No. 32,608
SCULLY, SCOTT, MURPHY & PRESSER
400 Garden City Plaza
Garden City, NY 11530
(516) 742-4343

Dated: November 10, 1999

cc:

**COMPARISON OF HIERARCHICAL STRUCTURES
AND MERGING OF DIFFERENCES**

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5

Technical Field

10

15

The present invention is a tool which compares two hierarchical data structures and produces a third hierarchical data structure indicating the differences between the two input data structures. The user may then traverse the third data structure and select the nodes of interest to create a new fourth data structure comprising components selected from the first and second data structures, based upon the differences highlighted in the third data structure. The preferred embodiment of the present invention provides this facility for XML files.

Prior Art

20

25

30

Data is often modeled using structures based upon hierarchy. For example, an XML (Extensible Markup Language) document has a tree hierarchy with the nodes being the element tags in the document. When changes are made between versions of an XML document, one may want to understand what the changes were. Also, in a multi-user environment, it is desirable to be able to merge multiple changes to a single document in a controlled manner. Current tools which provide difference comparisons between files at the source level (e.g. UNIX diff) do not recognize the context of a hierarchy. Typically, they simply match strings within flat ASCII files.

Thus, there is a need for a software tool that will compare differences between hierarchical structures and

provide the user with the ability to reconcile and understand the differences, and select which differences should be merged into the controlled base set of documents.

5

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a method for identifying to a user, the differences between elements of two hierarchically structured files, comprising the steps of comparing the elements of a base file to the elements of a modified file; providing to the user a tree structure, said tree structure combining the elements of said base and said modified files; and highlighting the differences between said elements of said base and said modified files.

10

15

The method may further comprise the step of allowing the user to resolve said differences between elements, thereby creating a merged file containing elements from said base file and elements from said modified file. Said step of allowing the user to resolve said differences may include indicating to the user differences between elements by one of the identifiers: new, changed or removed. For an element identified as new, the method may provide the user with the following options: do not use the new element, whereby the new element is not incorporated into said merged file; and use the new element, whereby the new element and children thereof, if any, are incorporated into said merged file. The method may also include, for an element identified as changed, providing the user with the following options: use old, where conflict, whereby for the merged file the changed

20

25

30

element is taken from the base file together with
unresolved children thereof, if any; and use new, where
conflict, whereby for the merged file the changed element
is taken from the modified file together with unresolved
children thereof, if any. And, for an element identified
as removed, the method may also provide the user with the
following options: do not delete, whereby the merged file
has the element as it exists in the base file; and delete
from the base file, whereby the merged file does not have
the element that was deleted from the base file.

The method may also comprise visually displaying the tree
structure. The visually displaying of the tree structure
may also comprise displaying to the user a screen
containing three panes, the first pane displaying said
tree structure, the second pane displaying an element of
said base file, and the third pane displaying an element
of the modified file. Further, the method may include,
when the user selects an element of the tree structure
displaying in the first pane, displaying the source code
for the selected element: in the second pane if the
selected element exists in the base file; and in the
third pane if the selected element exists in the modified
file.

Further, the step of comparing may use an ID attribute of
the elements of the base file and the modified file being
compared. The step of comparing may also use a name
attribute of the elements of the base file and the
modified file being compared. Further, the step of
comparing may use, when the hierarchically structured
files are XML (eXtensible markup language) files, if

provided by the elements of the base and modified files being compared, an attribute of type ID, or if an attribute of type ID is not provided by the elements of the base and modified files being compared, a <Uuid> tag if provided by the elements of the base and modified files being compared, or if an attribute of type ID and a <Uuid> tag is not provided by the elements of the base and modified files being compared, a name attribute if provided by the elements of the base and modified files being compared, or if an attribute of type ID, a <Uuid> tag and a name attribute is not provided by the elements of the base and modified files being compared, a concatenation of a tag of the element and a value of the element.

The hierarchically structured files of the method may be XML (eXtensible Markup Language) files.

There is also provided a method for visually identifying to a user, the differences between elements of a hierarchical base data structure and a hierarchical modified data structure, comprising the steps of: comparing the elements of said base data structure to the elements of said modified data structure; displaying to the user a tree structure, said tree structure combining the elements of said base and modified data structures; and highlighting the differences between said elements of said base and modified data structures.

There is also provided a program storage device readable by a data processing system, tangibly embodying a program of instructions, executable by said data processing

system to perform the method steps of any of the foregoing method steps.

5 The present invention also provides a system for identifying to a user, the differences between elements of two hierarchically structured files, comprising means for comparing the elements of a base file to the elements of a modified file; means for providing to the user a tree structure, said tree structure combining the
10 elements of said base and said modified files; and means for highlighting the differences between said elements of said base and said modified files.

15 The system may further comprise means for allowing the user to resolve said differences between elements, thereby creating a merged file containing elements from said base file and elements from said modified file. Said means for allowing the user to resolve said differences may include means for indicating to the user differences
20 between elements by one of the identifiers: new, changed or removed. For an element identified as new, the system may provide means for providing the user with the following options: do not use the new element, whereby the new element is not incorporated into said merged
25 file; and use the new element, whereby the new element and children thereof, if any, are incorporated into said merged file. The system may also include, for an element identified as changed, means for providing the user with the following options: use old, where conflict, whereby
30 for the merged file the changed element is taken from the base file together with unresolved children thereof, if any; and use new, where conflict, whereby for the merged

file the changed element is taken from the modified file together with unresolved children thereof, if any. And, for an element identified as removed, the system may also include means for providing the user with the following options: do not delete, whereby the merged file has the element as it exists in the base file; and delete from the base file, whereby the merged file does not have the element that was deleted from the base file.

The system may also comprise means for visually displaying the tree structure. The means for visually displaying of the tree structure may also means for displaying to the user a screen containing three panes, the first pane displaying said tree structure, the second pane displaying an element of said base file, and the third pane displaying an element of the modified file. Further, the system may include, when the user selects an element of the tree structure displaying in the first pane, means for displaying the source code for the selected element: in the second pane if the selected element exists in the base file; and in the third pane if the selected element exists in the modified file.

Further, the means for comparing may use an ID attribute of the elements of the base file and the modified file being compared. The means for comparing may also use a name attribute of the elements of the base file and the modified file being compared. Further, the means for comparing may use, when the hierarchically structured files are XML (eXtensible markup language) files, if provided by the elements of the base and modified files being compared, an attribute of type ID, or if an

attribute of type ID is not provided by the elements of
the base and modified files being compared, a <Uuid> tag
if provided by the elements of the base and modified
files being compared, or if an attribute of type ID and a
5 <Uuid> tag is not provided by the elements of the base
and modified files being compared, a name attribute if
provided by the elements of the base and modified files
being compared, or if an attribute of type ID, a <Uuid>
tag and a name attribute is not provided by the elements
10 of the base and modified files being compared, a
concatenation of a tag of the element and a value of the
element.

There is also provided a system for determining the
15 differences between two hierarchically structured files
comprising a parser to parse the files and produce a
parse tree output for each file; a comparison module to
compare the parse trees output from the parser and to
create a merged tree from the parse tree outputs; and a
20 tree view module to display the merged tree.

Also, a hierarchical data structure for use by a computer
system and stored on a computer-readable storage medium
is provided, said structure comprising a plurality of
25 nodes; each of said nodes corresponding to a hierarchical
element contained within a base file or a modified file,
said files stored within said computer system; and each
of said nodes having an indicator if said node is new,
changed or removed when comparing the nodes of said base
30 file to said modified file.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Preferred embodiments of the present invention will now
be described, by way of example only, with reference to
the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a schematic diagram illustrating a base file
structure tree and a modified file structure tree;

Figure 2 is a schematic diagram illustrating the merged
file structure tree resulting from the merging of the two
structures represented in Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a screen capture of a user interface
illustrating the merged file structure tree of Figure 2,
as well as portions of the base file structure tree and
modified file structure tree of Figure 1; and

Figure 4 is a schematic diagram illustrating the
components of a preferred embodiment of the present
invention.

**DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED
EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION**

A preferred embodiment of the present invention will be
discussed in the context of how it is able to compare and
merge XML documents. As can be appreciated by those
skilled in the art, the present invention applies equally
well to any set of hierarchical data structures.

In the preferred embodiment of the present invention, the
hierarchy of an XML document is viewed as an inverted

tree where each node represents an element of the data structure, where the root is the parent of the nodes at the next level, and so on. The rank of a node is its tree level. To each node is assigned an identity that is a function of node_s rank, the node order among its siblings and the node_s data content. A description of the method of determining identity follows later in this disclosure. A differencing tree is a tree with its identity on a node.

Comparison of structures becomes now a comparison of differencing trees, by concurrently walking the trees performing a match and compare algorithm to find differences between two such trees. The comparison produces a third tree, representing a merging of the initial two structures. In this merged structure, nodes are tagged relative to the first (base) structure and can be of the following types: unchanged, new, removed or changed. The new, removed and changed nodes are also called unresolved nodes.

- 1) Unchanged node: a node with the same identity in both trees, representing identical data in both structures;
- 2) New node: a node whose identity cannot be found in the first tree; the data it represents only appears in the second structure;
- 3) Removed node: a node whose identity cannot be found in the second tree; the data it represents only appears in the first structure; and

4) Changed node: a node with the same identity in both trees, having data that is different between the two structures.

5 Note that if a node is new, removed or changed, then its parent (and its parent, and so on up the hierarchy) is unresolved.

10 The second part of the comparison process is the merging of differences. This is accomplished by the user selecting nodes that show differences (i.e. nodes that are tagged as new, removed or changed). The goal is to resolve differences at each changed, new, or removed node, by choosing to select data from either of the two
15 structures being compared, and incorporating the selected data into a merged structure. In this context, a user can equally be a human operator, another software tool, a hardware device or any other means for providing the input required for the invention including the selection
20 of nodes and/or the provision of the structures.

25 When the user makes a decision as to whether to include or exclude an unresolved node in the hierarchy of the merged structure, changes are propagated down to the child nodes, as if a similar decision has been made on each child node in the substructure. This propagation is also sent up the hierarchy to all the parents of the current node, so that when the parent has no unresolved children then the parent becomes resolved, and then the
30 same procedure applies to the parent of the parent, and so on.

Referring now to Figure 1, a user has edited a base file
named _PersonFile.xml_, having base file structure tree
10. The editing created a modified file named
PersonFile1.XML, having modified file structure tree 20.
5 The editing involved removing the attribute _address_ 12
and changing the _type_ 14 of element _age_ 16 from long
to short (not shown).

10 Figure 1 illustrates the trees representing the structure
of the two XML files. Note that not all of the data is
explicitly shown, but rather only the node structure.

After determining the differences between base file
structure tree 10 and modified file structure tree 20,
15 the resulting new tree is shown in Figure 2 as merged
file structure tree 30. The unresolved nodes have a
crossbar (an X). The nodes without the NEW (not shown),
CHANGED, or REMOVED indicators are unchanged. An XML file
contains a plurality of elements that can be equated to a
20 node in a tree. Each node or element may have zero or
more elements. Thus the XML statement `<Attribute type =
integer>` defines an element named _attribute_ having a
single attribute, named _type_. The value of the
attribute _type_ is _integer_. As can be seen in Figure
25 2, removal of the attribute _address_ is shown by
crossbars next to the `<Attribute Name=address>` node and
its child nodes along with an indication that those nodes
are _REMOVED_. Crossbars are also propagated to the
parent nodes to indicate that those nodes are unresolved
30 because a child node - in this case, the `<Attribute
Name=address>` node - is unresolved. Further, the change
of _type_ of element _age_ from long to short is shown by

a crossbar next to the <Type> node underneath the
<Attribute Name=age> node along with an indication that
that node is CHANGED. Crossbars are also propagated to
the parent nodes of that <Type> node to indicate that
those parent nodes are unresolved also because a child
node is unresolved (although such a propagation is
redundant in this case due to the previous propagation).

The simplest usage of the preferred embodiment of the
present invention is to visualize the differences between
the structure of two XML files, as illustrated in the
merged file structure tree 30. However, the most useful
feature is to merge the differences into a new XML file
as directed by the user.

The preferred embodiment of the present invention does
not function at file level, but rather at a higher level,
the XML element level. The invention displays a merged
tree, in which all the elements of the two input files
are shown in a hierarchical tree display with the
modified nodes tagged appropriately. For example, if an
interface had one attribute in the first XML file, but
there is a new attribute added in the second file, the
interface node would be marked as changed, and it will
contain two child nodes, one for each attribute, with one
node being unchanged, and the other marked as new. The
user may then traverse the changed nodes and make a
decision whether the change should be picked from the
base file or from the modified file. Each node in the
tree will have an associated pop-up menu (the menu bar
can also be used) to allow the user to perform the
desired action. The changes will be automatically

propagated up and down the tree, so that the user won't need to individually go to each node if a global decision can be made. For example, if a new node was selected as to be part of the merged file, then all its children will also be in the merged file; in addition, if this was the only node with a conflict under its parent, then the parent would be marked as resolved, and so on. The user has also the ability to undo repeatedly, to the last time the work was saved.

Figure 3 is a screen capture of a user interface illustrating the merged file structure tree of Figure 2, as well as portions of the base file structure tree and modified file structure tree of Figure 1. In the left pane of Figure 3, the merged file structure tree 30 contains the differences in the XML elements of base file structure tree 10 and modified file structure tree 20, as determined by a comparison of the base file structure tree 10 to the modified file structure tree 20. In the preferred embodiment the removed nodes are colored in red, the changed nodes in magenta and the new nodes in blue. Everything else is black. All the modified nodes receive a crossbar X as a node icon. After the user decides on which version of the node contents to select, the crossbar is replaced by a blue checkmark. Nodes with checkmarks (e.g. UUID node 31) will no longer have the pop-up menu available. The user can undo the changes at any time. Optionally, the user can selectively undo certain changes.

The right panes of Figure 3 show the content of a XML node selected from the left pane, in this case the

content of the element _age_ 16. The top pane 40 displays the content of the element _age_ 16 as it appears in the source code of the base file, the bottom pane 50 is for the same element in the modified file. As shown base attribute 42 in top pane 40 has a type of short, while modified attribute 52 has a type of long. Both tags 42 and 52 are part of element _age_ 16 and have different values, thus the reason for the crossbar X, and highlighting of changed type attribute 32 in merged file structure tree 30. When the node selected is a new or deleted node, only one of the two panes will have content.

When the user exits the application (or at any time when clicking on the save button/menu item) the merged changes are written to a specified XML file. Changes that were not resolved (i.e. nodes with an X) will be resolved as in the base file.

Once the user has a display of the combined XML files as shown in merged file structure tree 30 of Figure 3, the user may traverse the changed nodes and decide whether the change should be incorporated in a new merged file from either the base file, or the modified file.

Every modified node in the merged file structure tree 30 has an associated pop-up menu 34, that provides choices that enable the user to implement the decision whether to incorporate properties from either the base file, or the modified file.

A new node has the following pop-up menu choices:

1) Do not use new: the new node is not incorporated in the merged file; and

2) Use new element: the merged file incorporates the new node, and its children, if any, as they are in the modified file.

A removed node (e.g. removed node 36) has the following pop-up menu choices:

1) Do not delete: the merged file incorporates the node as it exists in the base file; and

2) Delete from base file: the merged file does not incorporate the node that was deleted from the base file.

A changed node (e.g. element _age_ 16) has the following pop-up menu choices:

1) Use old, where conflict: the merged file incorporates the node as it exists in the base file for the current node, and any of its unresolved children (those modified child nodes for which the user has not made a decision about incorporation in the merged file yet); and

2) Use new, where conflict: the merged file incorporates the node as it exists in the modified file for the current node, and any of its unresolved children.

The above listed choices are also available from the Selected menu.

To merge the two XML files, the user executes the following steps:

5 1) Select one of the highlighted nodes in the merged file structure tree 30.

10 2) Select Use modified (new) file for node and unresolved children from the pop-up menu of the node if the user wants to have the merged file incorporate the changes that were made in the modified XML file. Select Use base (old) file for node and unresolved children from the pop-up menu of the node if the user wants to have the merged file have the older or base version of the corresponding node.

15 3) Use Edit - Undo to undo all of the users actions up to the last time the user saved their work.

20 When comparing XML files, the user selects the base and the modified XML files. Using an XML parser the two files are parsed and the two parse trees obtained. Each node in the tree corresponds to an element in the XML document.

25 The two trees are being walked in parallel, starting from the root and at each level nodes are matched from the two trees and added to a merged tree (or comparison tree) and tagged appropriately (new, removed, changed, same).

30 The identity function is based on the node_s position in the tree, its ID attributes or its direct content. The identity function can be anything the user wants and can be customized. In the preferred embodiment of the present

invention, the identity function is designed to uniquely identify XML elements. The tool determines the identity of a node by examining certain attributes in the following manner.

5

10

15

20

25

30

A tree (representing an XML file structure) is a tree of XML elements, each element having zero or more attributes. Firstly, all the attributes of an element are examined to determine whether there is any attribute of type ID. XML defines a type ID for an attribute and a valid XML document should enforce that no two elements have attributes with the same ID, i.e. the values of the ID attributes must be unique in an XML document. If such an ID attribute is found, then the identity is the value of the attribute (guaranteed to be unique in that document). If, there is no ID attribute, the direct children of this node are examined and checked to determine whether there is one with a tag called <Uuid>. If one is found, then its value is taken (i.e. the text content of the Uuid element, which is an Open Software Foundation's Distributed Computing Environment (DCE) compliant universally unique identifier) and used as the node identity.

If none of the above is successful, look for an attribute of the element represented by the node with a name equal to Name. If one is found, use it as the node identity.

Last, if none of the above steps provide a node identity, then take the text contained within this element, and concatenate it with the element tag and use it as the

5

[illegible]

The following algorithm is used to construct the merged
file structure tree 30:

Root1 = root of the base tree

Root2 = root of the modified tree

5 Root3 = new root for merged tree

Compare (root1, root2, root3):

For each child of root1 {

10 If there is no child of root2 with the same
 identity then add this child to root3 and
 tag it as REMOVED.

 Then add the whole subtree rooted at this
 child to the merged tree and mark all the
15 nodes as REMOVED (since their parent node
 was removed).

 } Else {

 If there is a child of root2 with same identity
 then check the content of the two child
20 nodes (XML attributes and text).

 If there are differences,
 mark the root1 child node as changed
 (i.e. children changed) and add it to the
 merged tree.

25 }

 }

30 Once all the children of the root1 have been examined the
 roles are reversed and each child of root2 is examined to
 determine if it appears as a child of the root1 node
 (i.e. root1 has a child with the same identity). Those
 that are not found are marked as NEW and added to the

merged tree. Also, the subtrees rooted at these nodes are added (and tagged as NEW) to the merged tree.

When all the children of root1 and root2 have been examined, the trees are recursively traversed using the same process to ensure that any descendants that may have been changed, removed or new are also identified.

The recursion algorithm is as follows:

```
For each child1 of root1
    For each child2 of root2
        For each node added in the merged tree
            (caused by comparing child1 and child2)
                Compare (child1, child2, node)
```

Referring now to Figure 4, a schematic diagram illustrating the components of the preferred embodiment of the present invention. The preferred embodiment of the present invention shown generally as 60 comprises a main tool 62 which coordinates the comparison and display of the input files 64. Main tool 62 first passes each of the two input files 64 to the XML parser 66. As recognized by one skilled in the art, the use of the XML parser 66 is based solely upon the fact that for the purposes of this embodiment the input files 64 comprise XML source code. The XML parser 66 produces as output a parse tree 68 for each of the input files 64. Once the parsing of the input files 64 is completed, the main tool 62 invokes the comparison module 70 to compare the contents of the parse trees 68. The comparison module 70 then creates a merged tree 72 combining the elements of the two parse trees 68.

5 The tree view module 74 then displays the merged tree 72
in the format illustrated in Figure 3. The user 76 then
interacts with the tree view 74 as shown in Figure 3 to
determine which elements of the merged tree 72 are to be
selected to create the output merged file 78. As is
readily apparent to those skilled in the art, any or all
of these components may be integrated into one tool or
may each be separate tools that are interconnected or
stand-alone.

10 The XML parser 66 has a digest function which encodes all
of the information about an XML element and all of its
descendants. This digest function can be used to
determine whether two elements are identical or not. This
15 aids in identifying changed elements even though they
appear to be the same when their attributes are initially
examined. As discussed, a changed node is caused by
either changes to the attributes of an element or changes
to one of its descendants. Thus, although a change will
20 always be identified, the ability to recognize a change
at a higher level of the tree allows an element to be
identified as changed at that point.

25 The invention may be implemented on a stand-alone basis,
integrated into an application wherein the invention is a
feature such as an integrated software development
environment or integrated into an application to further
process the results of the analysis and/or provide the
variable inputs including the trees to be analyzed or the
30 decisions on whether to incorporate into a merged file
element(s) from the base file or from the modified file.

The invention may be implemented as a program storage device readable by a data processing system, tangibly embodying a program of instructions, executable by said data processing system to perform the method steps of the invention. Such a program storage device may include diskettes, optical discs, tapes, CD-ROMS, hard drives, memory including ROM or RAM, computer tapes or other storage media capable of storing a computer program.

The invention may also be implemented in a computer system. In a preferred embodiment, a system is provided comprising a computer program operating on a data processing system, with the computer program embodying the method of the invention and producing an output of the method on a display or output device. Data processing systems include computers, computer networks, embedded systems and other systems capable of executing a computer program. A computer includes a processor and a memory device and optionally, a storage device, a video display and/or an input device. Computers may equally be in stand-alone form (such as the traditional desktop personal computer) or integrated into another apparatus (such as a cellular telephone).

While the invention has been particularly shown and described with respect to preferred embodiments thereof, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that the foregoing and other changes in form and details may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

CLAIMS

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1 1. A method for identifying to a user, the
2 differences between elements of two hierarchically
3 structured files, comprising the steps of:
4 comparing the elements of a base file to the
5 elements of a modified file;
6 providing to the user a tree structure, said
7 tree structure combining the elements of said base and
8 said modified files; and
9 highlighting the differences between said
10 elements of said base and said modified files.

1 2. The method of claim 1 further comprising the
2 step of allowing the user to resolve said differences
3 between elements, thereby creating a merged file
4 containing elements from said base file and elements from
5 said modified file.

1 3. The method of claim 2 which includes indicating
2 to the user differences between elements by one of the
3 identifiers: new, changed or removed.

1 4. The method of claim 3 which includes, for an
2 element identified as new, providing the user with the
3 following options:

4 a) do not use the new element, whereby the
5 new element is not incorporated into said merged file;
6 and

1 b) use the new element, whereby the new
2 element and children thereof, if any, are incorporated
3 into said merged file.

1 5. The method of claim 3 which includes, for an
2 element identified as changed, providing the user with
3 the following options:

4 a) use old, where conflict, whereby for the
5 merged file the changed element is taken from the base
6 file together with unresolved children thereof, if any;
7 and

8 b) use new, where conflict, whereby for the
9 merged file the changed element is taken from the
10 modified file together with unresolved children thereof,
11 if any.

1 6. The method of claims 3, which includes, for an
2 element identified as removed, providing the user with
3 the following options:

4 a) do not delete, whereby the merged file has
5 the element as it exists in the base file; and

6 b) delete from the base file, whereby the
7 merged file does not have the element that was deleted
8 from the base file.

1 7. The method of claim 1 wherein the step of
2 providing to user a tree structure comprises visually
3 displaying the tree structure.

1 8. The method of claim 7 wherein visually
2 displaying the tree structure comprises displaying to the
3 user a screen containing three panes, the first pane

1 displaying said tree structure, the second pane
2 displaying an element of said base file, and the third
3 pane displaying an element of the modified file.

1 9. The method of claim 8 which includes, when the
2 user selects an element of the tree structure displayed
3 in the first pane, displaying the source code for the
4 selected element:

5 a) in the second pane if the selected element
6 exists in the base file; and

7 b) in the third pane if the selected element
8 exists in the modified file.

1 10. The method of claim 1 wherein the step of
2 comparing uses an ID attribute of the elements of the
3 base file and the modified file being compared.

1 11. The method of claim 1 wherein the step of
2 comparing uses a name attribute of the elements of the
3 base file and the modified file being compared.

1 12. The method of claim 1 wherein said
2 hierarchically structured files are XML (eXtensible
3 markup language) files and wherein the step of comparing
4 uses:

5 if provided by the elements of the base and
6 modified files being compared, an attribute of type ID;

7 if an attribute of type ID is not provided by
8 the elements of the base and modified files being
9 compared, a <Uuid> tag if provided by the elements of the
10 base and modified files being compared;

1 if an attribute of type ID and a <Uuid> tag is
2 not provided by the elements of the base and modified
3 files being compared, a name attribute if provided by the
4 elements of the base and modified files being compared;
5 and

6 if an attribute of type ID, a <Uuid> tag and a
7 name attribute is not provided by the elements of the
8 base and modified files being compared, a concatenation
9 of a tag of the element and a value of the element.

1 13. The method of claim 1 wherein said
2 hierarchically structured files are XML (eXtensible
3 Markup Language) files.

1 14. A method for visually identifying to a user,
2 the differences between elements of a hierarchical base
3 data structure and a hierarchical modified data
4 structure, comprising the steps of:

5 comparing the elements of said base data
6 structure to the elements of said modified data
7 structure;

8 displaying to the user a tree structure, said
9 tree structure combining the elements of said base and
10 modified data structures; and

11 highlighting the differences between said
12 elements of said base and modified data structures.

1 15. A program storage device readable by a data
2 processing system, tangibly embodying a program of
3 instructions, executable by said data processing system
4 to perform the method steps of claim 1.

1 16. A system for identifying to a user, the
2 differences between elements of two hierarchically
3 structured files, comprising:
4 means for comparing the elements of a base file
5 to the elements of a modified file;
6 means for providing to the user a tree
7 structure, said tree structure combining the elements of
8 said base and said modified files; and
9 means for highlighting the differences between
10 said elements of said base and said modified files.

1 17. The system of claim 16 further comprising means
2 for allowing the user to resolve said differences between
3 elements, thereby creating a merged file containing
4 elements from said base file and elements from said
5 modified file.

1 18. The system of claim 17 which includes means for
2 indicating to the user differences between elements by
3 one of the identifiers: new, changed or removed.

1 19. The system of claim 18 which includes, for an
2 element identified as new, providing the user with the
3 following options:
4 a) do not use the new element, whereby the
5 new element is not incorporated into said merged file;
6 and

1 b) use the new element, whereby the new
2 element and children thereof, if any, are incorporated
3 into said merged file.

1 20. The system of claim 18 which includes, for an
2 element identified as changed, means for providing the
3 user with the following options:

4 a) use old, where conflict, whereby for the
5 merged file the changed element is taken from the base
6 file together with unresolved children thereof, if any;
7 and

8 b) use new, where conflict, whereby for the
9 merged file the changed element is taken from the
10 modified file together with unresolved children thereof,
11 if any.

1 21. The system of claim 18, which includes, for an
2 element identified as removed, means for providing the
3 user with the following options:

4 a) do not delete, whereby the merged file has
5 the element as it exists in the base file; and

6 b) delete from the base file, whereby the
7 merged file does not have the element that was deleted
8 from the base file.

1 22. The system of claim 16 wherein the means for
2 providing to user a tree structure comprises means for
3 visually displaying the tree structure.

1 23. The system of claim 22 wherein the means for
2 visually displaying the tree structure comprises means
3 for displaying to the user a screen containing three

1 panes, the first pane displaying said tree structure, the
2 second pane displaying an element of said base file, and
3 the third pane displaying an element of the modified
4 file.

1 24. The system of claim 23 which includes, when the
2 user selects an element of the tree structure displayed
3 in the first pane, means for displaying the source code
4 for the selected element:

- 5 a) in the second pane if the selected element
6 exists in the base file; and
7 b) in the third pane if the selected element
8 exists in the modified file.

1 25. The system of claim 16 wherein the means for
2 comparing uses an ID attribute of the elements of the
3 base file and the modified file being compared.

1 26. The system of claim 16 wherein the means for
2 comparing uses a name attribute of the elements of the
3 base file and the modified file being compared.

1 27. The system of claim 16 wherein said
2 hierarchically structured files are XML (eXtensible
3 markup language) files and wherein the means for
4 comparing uses:

5 if provided by the elements of the base and
6 modified files being compared, an attribute of type ID;

7 if an attribute of type ID is not provided by
8 the elements of the base and modified files being
9 compared, a <Uuid> tag if provided by the elements of the
10 base and modified files being compared;

1 if an attribute of type ID and a <Uuid> tag is
2 not provided by the elements of the base and modified
3 files being compared, a name attribute if provided by the
4 elements of the base and modified files being compared;
5 and

6 if an attribute of type ID, a <Uuid> tag and a
7 name attribute is not provided by the elements of the
8 base and modified files being compared, a concatenation
9 of a tag of the element and a value of the element.

1 28. The system of claim 16 wherein said
2 hierarchically structured files are XML (eXtensible
3 Markup Language) files.

1 29. A system for determining the differences
2 between two hierarchically structured files comprising:
3 a parser to parse the files and produce a parse
4 tree output for each file; and
5 a comparison module to compare the parse trees
6 output from the parser and to create a merged tree from
7 the parse tree outputs.

1 30. The system of claim 29, further comprising a
2 tree view module to display the merged tree.

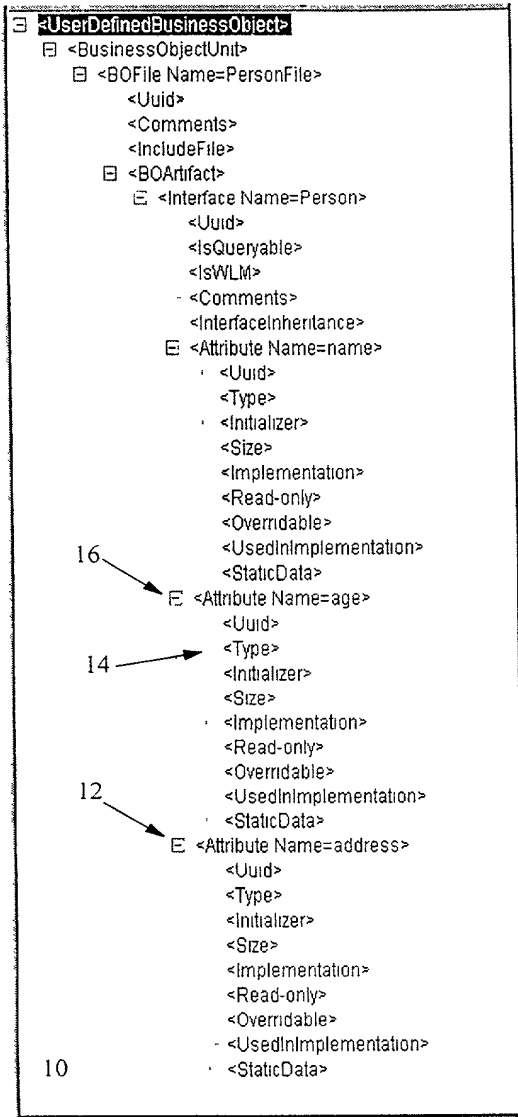
1 31. A hierarchical data structure for use by a
2 computer system and stored on a computer-readable storage
3 medium, said structure comprising:
4 a plurality of nodes;
5 each of said nodes corresponding to a
6 hierarchical element contained within a base file or a
7 modified file, said files stored within said computer
8 system; and
9 each of said nodes having an indicator if said
10 node is new, changed or removed when comparing the nodes
11 of said base file to said modified file.

**COMPARISON OF HIERARCHICAL STRUCTURES
AND MERGING OF DIFFERENCES**

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A software tool to allow a user to compare a base file containing XML statements to a modified file and from the comparison, create a third file. The comparison between the base and modified files results in a comparison tree which contains, as nodes, all of the information in the base file as well as the differences located in the modified file. Differences between the nodes of the two files are highlighted in a comparison tree and the user may resolve the differences to create a third file or optionally incorporate the selected differences into the base file. As nodes are examined in the comparison tree and decisions made as to which nodes to include in the third file, differences in the comparison tree are resolved. As a difference is resolved, any node in the comparison tree dependent upon the now resolved difference is no longer highlighted if it too has had the difference resolved. The tool is most commonly used to determine changes made to a source code base file and allows the individual maintaining a stable source code base to determine if the changes in the modified file should be integrated into the base file.

PersonFile.xml



PersonFile2.xml

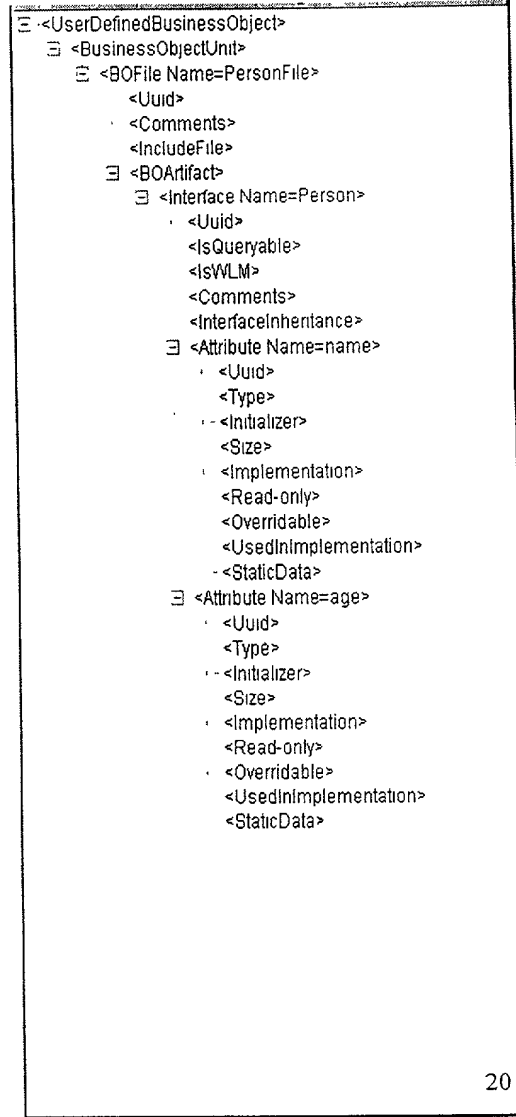


FIGURE 1

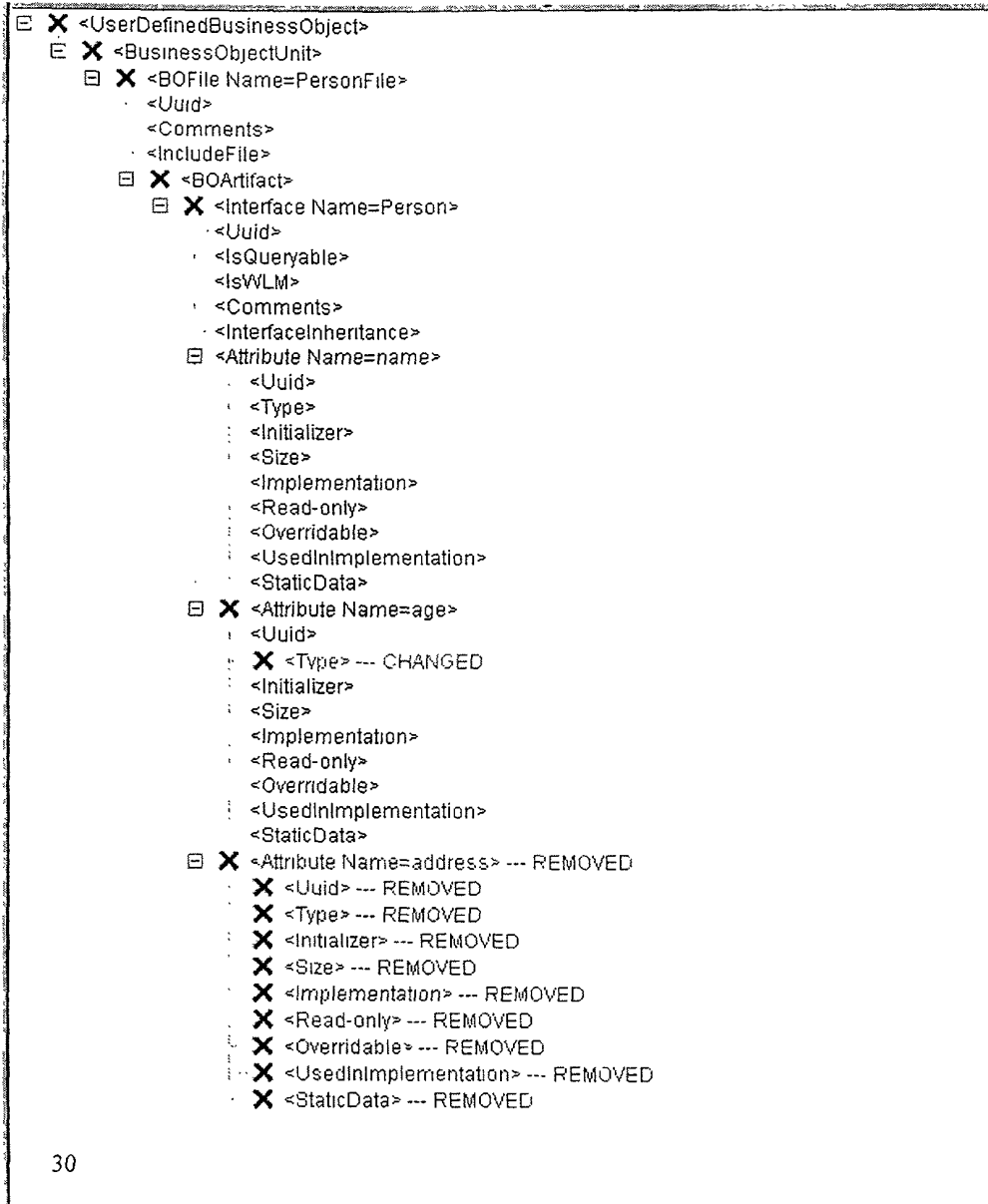


FIGURE 2

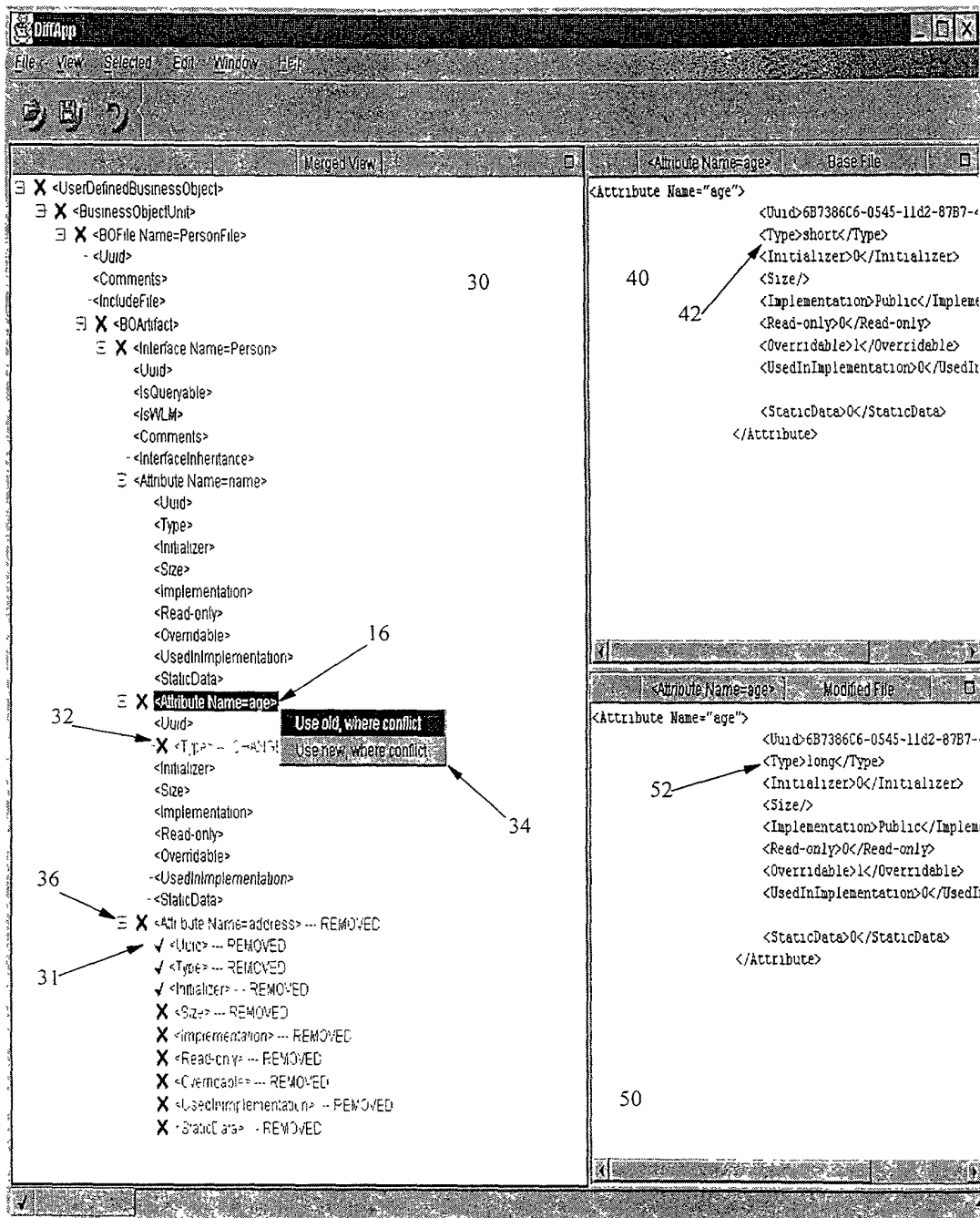


FIGURE 3

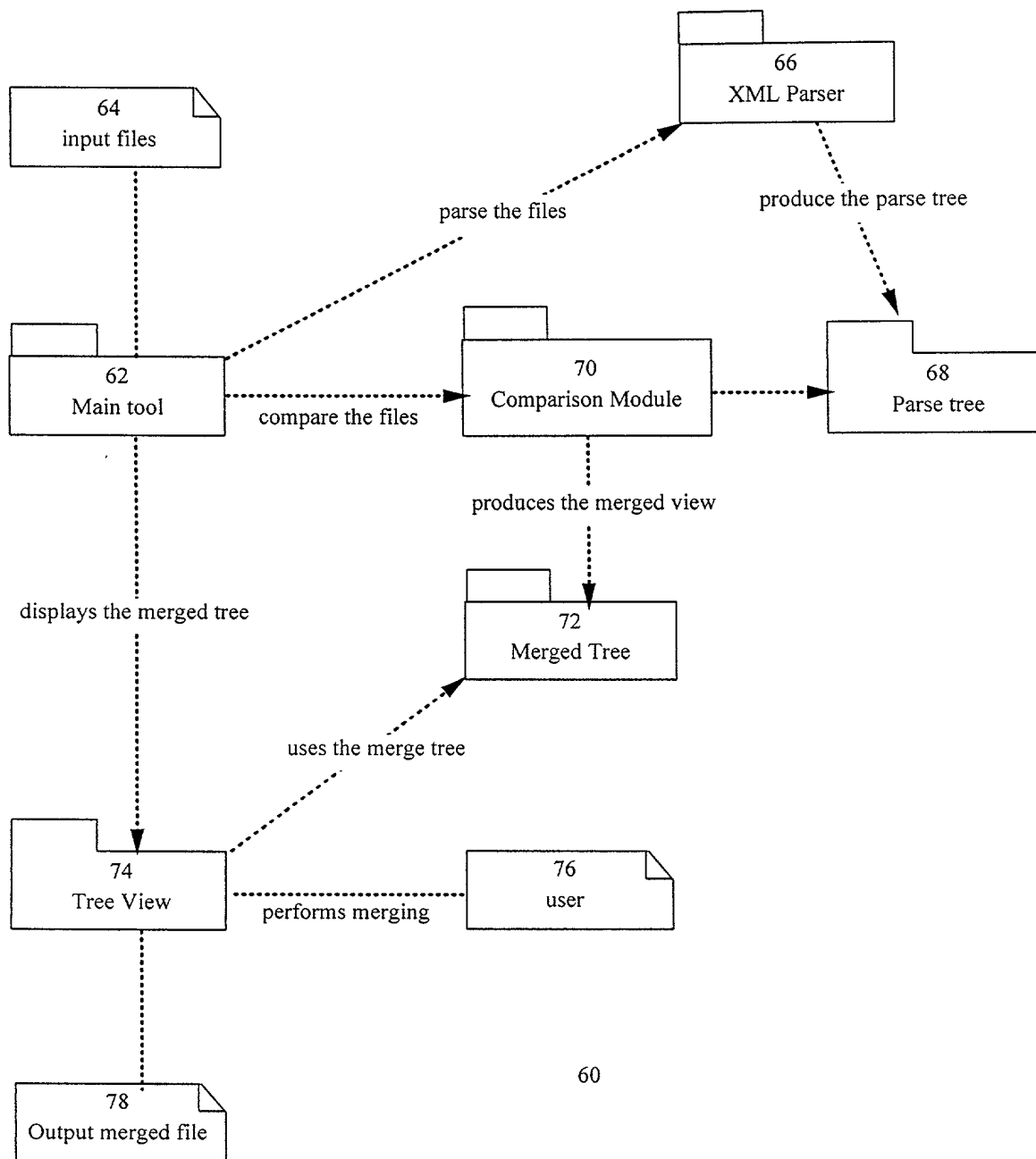


FIGURE 4

DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR PATENT APPLICATION

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name;

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

COMPARISON OF HIERARCHICAL STRUCTURES AND MERGING OF DIFFERENCES

the specification of which (check one)

☒ is attached hereto.

☐ was filed on _____ as United States Application Number _____

or PCT International Application Number _____

and was amended on _____ (if applicable)

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the patentability of this application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, §119(a)-(d) or §365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or §365(a) of any PCT International application which designated at least one country other than the United States, listed below and have also identified below, by checking the box, any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate, or PCT International application, having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

Prior Foreign Application(s)			Priority Claimed
2255047	Canada	30 November 1998	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
(Number)	(Country)	(Day/Month/Year Filed)	
	(Country)	(Day/Month/Year Filed)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	(Country)	(Day/Month/Year Filed)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. §119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below.

(Application Number)	(Filing Date)
(Application Number)	(Filing Date)

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. §120 of any United States Application(s), or §365(c) of any PCT International application designating the United States, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States, or PCT International application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information material to the patentability of this application as defined in 37 CFR §1.56 which occurred between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

(Application Serial No.)	(Filing Date)	(Status) (patented, pending, abandoned)
(Application Serial No.)	(Filing Date)	(Status) (patented, pending, abandoned)

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

POWER OF ATTORNEY: As a named inventor I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith (list name and registration number).

Manny W. Schecter (Reg. 31,722), Terry J. Ilardi (Reg. 29,936), Christopher A. Hughes (Reg. 26,914), Edward A. Pennington (Reg. 32,588), John E. Hoel (Reg. 26,279), Joseph C. Redmond, Jr. (Reg. 18,753), Douglas W. Cameron (Reg. No. 31,596), Wayne L. Ellenbogen (Reg. No. 43,602), Stephen C. Kaufman (Reg. No. 29,551), Daniel P. Morris (Reg. No. 32,053), Louis J. Percello (Reg. No. 33,206), Jay P. Sbrollini (Reg. No. 36,266), David M. Shofi (Reg. No. 39,835), Robert M. Trepp (Reg. No. 25,933) and Louis P. Herzberg (Reg. No. 41,500).

Send Correspondence to: Richard L. Catania, Scully, Scott, Murphy & Presser

400 Garden City Plaza, Garden City, New York 11530

Direct Telephone Calls to: (name and telephone number) Richard L. Catania, (516) 742-4343

Dorian Birsan

Full name of sole or first inventor

Birsan

Inventor's Signature

Oct 28, 1999

Date

52 Dutch Myrtleway, Toronto, Ontario M3B 3K8, Canada

Residence

Canadian

Citizenship

Same as above

Post Office Address

Harm Sluiman

Full name of second joint inventor, if any

Sluiman

Inventor's signature

Oct 28/1999

Date

35 Rockport Drive, Scarborough, Ontario M1C 5C2, Canada

Residence

Canadian

Citizenship

Same as above

Post Office Address

PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant: Dorian Birsan, et al.

Docket: 12991
(CA998-052)

Serial No.: To be assigned

Dated:

Filed: Herewith

For: COMPARISON OF HIERARCHICAL STRUCTURES
AND MERGING OF DIFFERENCES

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

ASSOCIATE POWER OF ATTORNEY AND
REQUEST FOR CHANGE OF MAILING ADDRESS

Sir:

Applicant(s), by (his/her/their) attorneys of record, hereby grant(s) an Associate Power of Attorney to:

RICHARD L. CATANIA, Reg. No. 32,608; FRANK S. DIGIGLIO, Reg. 31,346;
KENNETH L. KING, Reg. No. 24,223; STEPHEN D. MURPHY, Reg. No. 22,002;
LEOPOLD PRESSER, Reg. No. 19,827; and JOHN S. SENSNY,
Reg. No. 28,757

with full power of substitution to prosecute this application and transact all business in the United States Patent and Trademark Office in connection therewith.

Applicant(s) further request(s) that all future correspondence in connection with this application be directed and addressed to:

RICHARD L. CATANIA, ESQ.
SCULLY, SCOTT, MURPHY AND PRESSER
400 Garden City Plaza
Garden City, New York 11530
Direct all telephone calls to: (516) 742-4343.

Respectfully submitted:

Wayne L. Ellenbogen

Wayne L. Ellenbogen
Reg. No. 43,602

IBM Corporation
T.J. Watson Research Center
Route 134/Kitchawan Road
P.O. Box 218
Yorktown Heights, New York 10598